

英语测试题集

全国导游翻译考评辅导复习材料

QUANGUO DAOYOU FANYI KAOPING FUXICAILIAO

旅游教育出版社

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李松勤 张世敏 编

旅游教育出版社

1988年 2月

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(北京市朝阳区定福庄1号)

北京市琉璃河外科技排版厂印刷

内部发行

787×1092 毫米 1/32 开 6.625 印张 135 千字

1988 年 2 月第 1 版 1988 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 3000 册 定价: 1.50 元

ISBN 7-5637-0012-9

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出版说明

一九八七年十一月十四日，经国务院批准，国家旅游局发布《导游人员管理暂行规定》。《规定》指出：具备一定条件，经考试合格者，办理登记注册手续，方可担任导游工作。根据此规定，国家旅游局决定自一九八八年起，开展全国导游人员资格考试，登记注册，颁发证书工作。资格考试科目定为政治、语言（外国语或地方语或少数民族语言）、导游知识、导游业务等四门。

为配合考评工作，帮助导游人员掌握基本知识和技能，由国家旅游局教育司组织比较有经验的同志编写了本套《全国导游翻译考评辅导复习材料》，供各地旅游行政管理部门或导游人员考评委员会作为应考培训和导游人员复习参考资料。

全套《考评辅导复习材料》包括《十一届三中全会后党和政府主要方针政策》、《导游业务》、《导游基础知识》、《英语测试题集》、《日语测试题集》、《法语测试题集》、《德语测试题集》、《西班牙语测试题集》共八种。

本书《英语测试题集》采用模拟试题形式，试题包括语法、词汇、阅读理解、翻译、听力和填空六方面内容，以测试外语水平为主，适当结合导游业务。试题原则上以难易程度编排，以供中、高级导游翻译的不同需要。本书也可供英语专业学生和英语自学者作练习用。书后附有各套试题的答案，供读者参考。听力试题配备有外国专家录制的盒带，需要者可直接向旅游教育出版社购买。

本测试题集由北京第二外国语学院副教授李松勤、张世敏编写,其中李松勤负责前言、词汇、翻译和阅读理解部份;张世敏负责语法、填空、听力部份。

本测试题集经美国教授加罗特和陈鑫柏副教授审阅,特此致谢。

由于时间仓促,经验不足,这套辅导复习材料难免存在这样或那样的缺陷、错误。请各地考评委员会广泛征集读者和培训教师的意见,并及时转告国家旅游局教育司,以便修订。

FOREWORD

This book contains six test papers, each of which is made up of the following parts:

- PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION
- PART II GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE
- PART III VOCABULARY
- PART IV READING COMPREHENSION
- PART V CLOZE TEST
- PART VI TRANSLATION

Each test paper is designed to evaluate in a comprehensive way your skills in using the English language. It covers the basic skills required of a good command of English, such as reading, listening comprehension, and translation. Due emphasis is placed on tourism in certain parts, such as vocabulary and translation, to make it immediately useful to those working in the field of tourism.

Each part of a test paper begins with introductory explanation followed by questions on a specific skill, e.g., listening comprehension or reading comprehension. For the part of listening comprehension, tape scripts are attached.

At the end of the book, suggested answers to each question or section are provided for your reference. For the part of translation, suggested versions are presented and followed by brief notes where necessary.

The level of difficulty of each test paper is comparable to or even above that of the TOEFL or Cambridge

Proficiency examination.

Li Songqin prepared the parts of VOCABULARY, READING COMPREHENSION, and TRANSLATION, while Zhang Shimin prepared the parts of LISTENING COMPREHENSION, GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE, and CLOZE TEST.

We hope that this book is useful to our reader. Due to limited time in preparing the test papers, mistakes are inevitable and corrections and suggestions are appreciated.

Li Songqin
Zhang Shimin

October 1987

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TEST ONE

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this part of the test, there will be a short talk. After the talk, you will be asked four questions. The talk and questions will be spoken only once. They will not be written out for you. You will have to listen very carefully so that you can understand and remember what the speaker says.

After you have heard a question, read the four possible answers, then decide which one would be the best answer to the question that you have heard by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. He knew the locality better than anyone else in the village.
B. He had himself suffered from the demands of a parent.
C. He was a specialist in the wild plants of the region.
D. His natural garden was a great tourist attraction.
2. A. He was glad to be able to help his sick father.
B. He took a mild dislike to it.
C. It was a wild, overgrown garden, and he loved it like that.
D. He hated it.
3. A. Thieves or other enemies came and stole the

crops.

B. He had done some work in one of the many wrong ways.

C. The garden was ~~such~~ bigger than it really was.

D. Something would happen to his father.

4. A. Barrow was free to do what he liked with the garden.

B. There was no gardener to control how it grew.

C. Only the front garden—where the sun shone—was free.

D. The chief way was through friendship with Barrow.

PART II GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

This part of grammatical structure helps to improve your ability to recognize formal written English. Many things that are acceptable in spoken English are not acceptable in formal written English. This part includes three sections. Section 1 is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is incorrect or inappropriate for standard written English. Section 2 is designed to test if you know grammar well enough to correct the wrong word or phrase identified from the four choices of each sentence. Writing down the correction can check better your grammar foundation and avoid reckless guesses. Section 3 is intended to check if you could use correct grammatical forms of important and commonly used words or phrases.

SECTION 1

Directions: In this section, each sentence has four words

or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of each sentence are marked A B C D beneath each sentence. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that would not be acceptable in standard written English. Choose your answer by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

Suggested Approach and Samples:

1. Notice that you are looking for the word or phrase that is incorrect.
2. Read the entire sentence.
3. Mark the incorrect part.

Samples:

1. At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept
A B
anything that was offered her by my friends and I.
C D

The underlined pronoun "I" would not be accepted in carefully written English; the objective form "me" should be used after "by". Therefore, to answer the problem correctly, you would choose D.

2. A number of foreign visitors were taken to the
A B
industrial exhibition which they saw many new pro-
C D
ducts.

It is necessary to indicate the place where "they saw many new products". "Which" does not indicate a place; "where" is correct. Therefore, C should be chosen.

SECTION 2

Directions: After the wrong or inappropriate word or phrase in the sentence has been identified, you are asked to write down or add the correct word or phrase above the wrong word or phrase. If you think a word needs omitted, just omit it.

Suggested Approach and Samples.

1. Remember that you are asked to write down the correction.
2. Think why the identified word or phrase is wrong.
3. Give the correct word or phrase.

Samples:

1. It is very kind of you to supply me with so many
A B C
informations.

D is wrong in the sentence. "Many" modifies countable nouns, but "information" is an uncountable noun. Therefore, "many informations" is wrong. The phrase "much information" should be written down above "many informations".

2. You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something left.
A B C D

The word "something" is used to indicate affirmative sense in a sentence. But "hardly" plays the function of negation and should be followed by "anything". There-

fore, C is wrong. "Anything" should be written down above "something".

Section, 1 & 2

1. The offices, laboratory, and museum are situated at
A
the top of the hill which they command a fine view.
B C D
2. When science, business, and art learn something
A
of each others' methods and goals, the world will
B
have come closer to cultural harmony.
C D
3. The Institute of Marine Biology has estimated that
A
only one third to one half as many fish and other
B
forms of marine life live in the oceans now that lived
C D
there twenty years ago.
4. Li Dong often doubted his brother's capability in
A
the work, but the carelessness he took in carrying
B C
out his assignments was beyond question.
D
5. It is difficult to classify mathematics as simply an
A B
art or a science because they contain elements of
C

both.

D

6. The more Li Ming tried to please his mother through
mere flattery, the greater he succeeded in annoying
her.

A

B

C

D

7. It usually takes much less time to fly from one
country to another than travelling by train.

A

B

C

D

8. A singular characteristic of New Zealand's kiwi
bird is its nostrils are at the tip of its beak.

A

B

C

D

9. People are often surprised when they discover about
the complex series of processes that are involved in
the manufacture of paper.

A

B

C

D

10. Immanuel Kant was so regular in his habits that
until the day he died people have set their watches
by his actions.

A

B

C

D

11. Every time Li Li tried to get some advice from her
father about getting a job in a hotel, he refused discus-

A

B

C

D

sing the matter.

12. The beautiful shaped clay horses of the Tang dynasty

A

easily rank among the finest equestrian statues in

B

C

D

the world.

13. Teaching and learning are part of the same educa-

A

B

tional experience, but unfortunately they are often

C

thought of to be separate.

D

14. Life insurance, before available only to young,

A

B

healthy persons, can now be obtained for old people

C

and even for pets.

D

15. If Nie Weiping and Liu Xiacguang compete together

A

B

in another chess tournament, it will be difficult to

C

predict the winner.

D

16. While searching for the wreckage of a unidentified

A

B

C

aircraft, the Coast Guard encountered severe squalls

D

at sea.

17. Word experts say the name "Indian" may be wrong,
A B

but we stick with it.

C D

18. Louis Braille designed a form of communication
enabling people to convey and preserve their
A B

thoughts to incorporate a series of dots which
C
were read by the finger tips.

D

19. The need for a well-rounded education was an
A B

idea espoused by the Greeks in time of Socrates.
C D

20. In the spirit of the naturalist writers, that author's
A B C

work portrays man's struggle for surviving.
D

21. Stephen Crane's story is a clinical portrayal of
A B

man as an animal trapped by the fear and hunger.
C D

22. Their silly, whiny conversation on a child level
A

was meant to create tension and heighten Nancy's
B C

fears and anxiety.

D

23. Xu Ming hardly never misses an opportunity to
A B

- play in the table tennis tournament.
C D
24. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing
A B
many problems in our large industrial cities today.
C D
25. Because o the severe snow storm and the road
A
blocks, the air force dropped food and medical sup-
B C
plies close the city.
D
26. Zhang Xiaosong's language ability and previous
experience were the qualities that which helped her
A B C
get the job over all the other candidates.
D
27. The test administrator ordered we not to open our
A B C
books until he told us to do so.
D
28. Our new neighbors had been living in Shanghai
A B
since ten years before moving to their present
C D
house.
29. We are suppose to read all of Chapter Seven and
A B
answer the questions for tomorrow's class.
C D